

ALLIUM AMPELOPRASUM IN MISSISSIPPI — The discovery of *Allium ampeloprasum* L. as a wild plant means that Mississippi is the seventh state in the eastern United States in which this species is known to occur. Fernald (1950), Gleason (1952), and Gleason and Cronquist (1963) listed the species as occurring in Virginia. James (1956) added records for Tennessee. North Carolina and South Carolina were included by Ahles, Bell, and Radford (1958) and Browne (1961, 1963) reported the species from Kentucky and Illinois.

During the summers of 1964 and 1965, field work connected with my study of the vascular flora of Mississippi revealed *A. ampeloprasum* at three sites. At all locations the plants were flourishing. Apparently this native of Europe is well able to compete with our native vegetation and establish itself as a weed in this part of the country.

Specimens cited: Mississippi. Tishomingo County. Roadside ditch between Iuka and J. P. Coleman State Park. June 18, 1964. *Thomas M. Pullen 64469*. Lafayette County. Dry roadside bank in Holly Springs National Forest about two miles south of Denmark Fire Tower. May 31, 1965. *Thomas M. Pullen 6589*. State Highway 30 right-of-way four miles northeast of Oxford. June 22, 1965. *John M. Herr, Jr.* Voucher specimens are deposited in the herbarium of the University of Mississippi.

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LITERATURE CITED

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- BROWNE, E. T. 1961. Some new or otherwise interesting reports of Liliaceae from the southeastern states. *Rhodora* **63**: 304-311.
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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEXICAN
 FERNS George Neville Jones. University of Illinois
 Press, Urbana and London, 1966. pp. XXXIII-297. \$5.00

Students of American ferns have been given a firm foundation by this publication of Dr. Jones. The bibliography proper (authors and titles) occupies 237 pages with more than 1200 entries with approximately 3000 cross references. The feature that immediately commends itself is the brief paragraph after almost each item, indicating its relation with the ferns of Mexico (in this book the term "ferns" is used in a wide sense, comprising all the cryptogams belonging to the Tracheophyta), and obviously enhances the value of the bibliography.

Titles of periodicals are abbreviated following the principles and rules laid down in Appendix V, Guide to the Citation of Botanical Literature, in the 1956 edition of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, and some additional principles derived from L. Schwarten and H. W. Rickett, Abbreviations of Periodicals cited in the Index to American Botanical Literature (Bull. Torrey Club **74**: 348-356. 1947).

In addition to the selection of authors-titles of taxonomic and phytogeographic significance many articles on morphology, ecology, exploration, economic botany, bibliog-